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JOURNAL OF DAVID THOMPSON

Editorial Introduction by T.C. ELLIOTT

The writer of these notes, in common with other readers of books and manuscripts that pertain to the discovery and exploration of the Columbia river, has waited for many years for access to the exact record left by the remarkable man who discovered the source of the river and first traversed its waters from source to mouth, the latter achievement being in the year 1811. The existence of that record and its depositary has been very generally known since the publication by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, of Toronto, in 1888, of his paper read before the Canadian Institute on March 3 of that year, and later from the "Henry-Thompson Journals," published by Francis P. Harper in 1897 and edited by the late Dr. Elliott Coues. But the publication of the original manuscript being commercially impossible, and no bibliophile society having yet undertaken to preserve it in printed form, only from brief typewritten transcripts have disconnected portions of it been published. It is largely for this reason that only after one hundred years have the life and deeds of this remarkable man begun to be even known to the people residing in the Columbia River basin; also that by the writer and others some erroneous conclusions have been drawn. The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society, the field of which includes all of the old Oregon country, now has the honor of publishing the exact record left by David Thompson of his advent upon the waters of the main Columbia river below the international boundary at the 49th parallel of north latitude.

On June 23, 1911, the Pioneer Association of Stevens County, Washington, held its annual meeting on the romantic rocky ledge overlooking the Kettle Falls of the Columbia river, one of the most scenic and entrancing spots along the entire river, and the writer of these notes was invited to contribute a few remarks commemorative of the presence there one hundred years before of David Thompson, designated as

The Pathfinder; and those remarks afterward took printed form in the Oregon Historical Quarterly for September, 1911 (Vol. 12, No. 3). In that address, for the sake of local color, quotations were made from what purported to be a copy of a portion of the original journal of Mr. Thompson. Soon afterward Professor O. B. Sperlin, of the Stadium High School of Tacoma, a most enthusiastic and conscientious reader of the history of the Pacific Northwest, at his own expense obtained one of these same transcripts and in the Quarterly of the Washington University State Historical Society (Seattle) for January, 1913 (Vol. 4, No. 1), contributed an article containing excerpts from the same. On account of apparent contradictions in the text of these transcripts the writer of these notes then undertook, with the hearty consent of Mr. Sperlin, to have those fragmentary copies completed to cover the entire journey of David Thompson in 1811 from Kettle Falls to Astoria and return. This has been done and comparison of the completed copy with the original manuscript in the archives department of the Province of Ontario, at Toronto, has been very kindly made by Mr. Tyrrell personally, from which it appears that the former transcripts were evidently typewritten from dictation and contained both omissions and errors of the text. In the study of this journal use has been made of the "Report of An Examination of the Upper Columbia River in September and October, 1881," by Lieut. Thos. W. Symons, published as a government document (Washington, 1882). This report contains maps and tables of distances which render the journey of Mr. Thompson as far as the mouth of Snake river very intelligible. Below the Snake river charts and surveys in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of the Columbia have been consulted. Valuable assistance has been obtained from Mr. Jacob A. Meyers, a very careful reader of Columbiana, who has resided near Kettle Falls for many years, and from W. C. Brown, Esq., of Okanogan.

In explanation of the distances recorded by Mr. Thompson it may be said that he used the marine and not the statute

mile, that his instruments were limited in number and in size, and were not in accurate adjustment at times, and that it was very difficult to estimate distances during the extreme high water stage of the river in July, 1811. Taking the first day's travel as an example, he records sixty-four miles between the foot of Kettle Falls and the mouth of the Sans Poil river, while Lieut. Symons found it to be eighty-eight miles, but at a much lower stage of the water. On shorter distances, such as from Tongue Point to Astoria, Mr. Thompson's distances are nearly correct. His observations of latitude are also generally correct.

As to the text of the journal, Mr. Tyrrell states that "David Thompson's manuscript is written almost without stops and without capitals except at the beginning of important nouns, so that it is often difficult to say where his sentences end." For example, the journal may read thus: Co S 30 W $\frac{1}{2}$ m S 40 W 1 m S 5 E $1\frac{1}{3}$ m -|- 1 m. It may be understood, therefore, that all punctuations, capitalization and signs have been added by the writer of these notes for the purpose of interpretation. It has also seemed wise to omit many of the tables giving astronomical calculations, only a part of which are inserted in the copy and the other part being unintelligible if possible to produce in print; also to note doubtful words and expressions with brackets.

Mr. Thompson's use of the word "gone" is peculiar; for instance: "S. R. $\frac{1}{3}$ gone the Spokane river falls in on the left about 60 yards wide," means that he passed the mouth of the Spokane river at one-third of the course. S. R. means "strong rapids"; V. S. C. would mean "very strong current." Fm. means "fathom" and Gartg. means "gartering," which was an article of trade. This manuscript must be the complete journal written from an original notebook, and not the notebook itself; the text indicates this in several places.

A sketch of David Thompson's career appears in the earlier number of the Quarterly already cited, but for the sake of continuity as to his movements during the year 1811, it may be stated here that after three months' enforced encampment

at the extreme northerly bend of the Columbia river, where the trail from the Athabaska Pass across the Rocky Mountains reaches the river (consult the Henry-Thompson Journals, page 669, for this), on the 17th of April, 1811 (which would be five days after the Pacific Fur Company actually began the construction of Fort Astoria), Mr. Thompson embarked with one canoe and ascended the Columbia to its source; then carried his canoe across to the Kootenay river and descended that river as far as the mouth of Fisher creek, near the town of Jennings, in Northwestern Montana. There he laid up the canoe and, procuring horses, crossed the mountains south to the Flathead river, at some point above Thompson Falls, where another canoe was built, in which he descended his Flathead, our Clark Fork, river, and on down the Pend d'Oreille river to where he again laid up his canoe and proceeded on horseback to his trading post, known as Spokane House, about ten miles northwest of the City of Spokane. After a few days there (his first personal visit at this post, by the way), he proceeded north across the hills and prairies and down the Colville river valley in Stevens county, Washington, to Kettle Falls, arriving about the 19th of June. Two weeks' time were required to find suitable cedar timber and build the large canoe in which he starts down the river on July 3.

The first half of the journal is given in this issue of the Quarterly; the record of the days spent at Astoria and of the return journey in company with David Stuart's party of Astorians will follow later; and in that connection mention will be made of Mr. Thompson's further journey up the Columbia from Kettle Falls to Canoe river.

JOURNAL OF DAVID THOMPSON.

(AS COPIED FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE ARCHIVES OF ONTARIO, CANADA.)

July 3rd, 1811.

Voyage to the mouth of the Columbia, By the Grace of God,
By D. Thompson and seven men on the part of the N. W.
Company.

Wednesday¹. After arranging several small affairs we, in number eight men, with two Simpoil Indians, set off on a voyage down the Columbia River to explore this river in order to open out a passage for the interior trade with the Pacific Ocean. My men are Michael Beaurdeau, Pierre Pareil, Joe Cote, Michel Boulard, Francois Gregoire, with Charles and Ignace, 2 Iroquois, with a small assortment of goods to buy in provisions, etc. Our course down the river from the Ilthkoyape² Falls at 6½ A. M. Co. S. 15° W. 2/3 m, S. 8° E. 1½ m, S. 10° W. ½ mile, gone the brook³ of our late portage on the left about 30 yards wide. Course + 1 m + ½ m do., last ½ m very strong dangerous Rapid⁴, run it close on the right. Co. S. 30° W. ½ m, S. 40° W. 1 m, S. 5° E. 1¾ m, S. 25° W. 1½ m, S. 5° E. ½ m, S. 30° E. 2/3 m, S. 5° E. 1¾ m, S. 30° E. ¾ m, S. 22° E. 1½ m, S. 12° E. 1 m, + ½ m, S. 35° E. ½ m, S. 40° E. ½ m, R., S. 10° E. 1 m, + ¼ m. R., (?) S. 25° E. ¾ m, S. 7° E. ½ m, S. 5° W. 2/3 m, S. 25° W. 1/3 m, S. W. 1½ m, + ½ m, S. 1 m. End of Co. S. R. good on the left. Co. S. 1 m, S. 10° E. 1¼ m, S. 25° W. ½ m, S. 40° W. ¼ m, S. 68° W. 2 m, S. 30° W. ½ m, S. 1/3 m, S. 15° E. 1 m, S. 8° E. 1¼ m, S. 20° W. 1 m, S. 30° W. 1 m, S. W. 1½ m, S. 68° W. 2/3 m, S. 80° W. 1 m, N. 70° W. 1½ m, S. 56° W. 1½ m, S. ½ m, S. 35° E. ½ m, S. 65° E. 1 m, S. 35° E. 2/3 m, S. 70° E. 1 m, S. 10° W. 1¾ m, + ½ m, S. 25° E. 1/3 m, S. 30° E. 1 m, S. 25° E. ½ m, S. R. S 1½ m, S. R. 1/3 of gone the Spokane

¹ Mr. Thompson's canoe was probably launched from what is now known as Bushnell Flat ½ mile below Kettle Falls; he descends the Columbia today as far as the Sans Poil river, a distance of about 90 miles. But at this extreme high water he would cut across the flats and low points. Lieut. Symons followed the channel in making measurements in September, 1881.

² Mr. Thompson applied this name to these falls even before he arrived there and evidently had it from some one, but he is the only person whose journal, letter or narrative makes mention of it. However, the Indians occupying the Colville Reservation (Washington) now (1914) make use of the name in speaking of the Kettle River and Falls. It is of Salish derivation, from the word Ilth-Kape, meaning kettle, and the word Hoy-Ape, meaning net (see Salish vocabulary in Henry-Thompson Journals, pp. 715-16), these being the rapids or falls where many tribes of the Salishan family gathered to fish with their net-kettles, *i. e.*, baskets made of closely woven osiers or grasses; and the number of fish reported as taken in this manner is almost fabulous.

³ Mouth of the Colville River.

⁴ These rapids, designated as Thompson Rapids on the Arrowsmith (London) maps as late as 1846, but known to the fur traders usually as Grand Rapids; now locally known and mapped as Rickey Rapids, after Mr. John Rickey, who settled there.

River (which) falls in on the left, about 60 yards wide. S. 15° W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. 60° W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. 75° W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, N. 70° W. 1 m, + $\frac{1}{4}$ m, N. 35° W. $\frac{2}{3}$ m, N. 5° W. 1 m, N. 65° W. $\frac{3}{4}$ m, S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. 75° W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, N. 85° W. 1 m, N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, N. 1 m, N. 25° W. 1 m, N. 68° W. $\frac{3}{4}$ m, N. 75° W. $\frac{3}{4}$ m, high rocks on the right and for several courses passed high rocks on the left as by lofty steps in perpendicular descents. S. 70° W. $\frac{3}{4}$ m, N. 85° W. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m, all Strong Rapid⁵. Carried full $\frac{1}{2}$ of this the major part of the cargo, run the canoe with the rest close on the left, from 3:5 P. M. to 4:5 P. M. S. 85° W. 1 m, N. 80° W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m, turned and went up a brook from the right to the camp of the Simpoil⁶ Indians North $\frac{1}{2}$ m and put ashore at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ P. M., but finding the place dirty we went about $\frac{1}{4}$ m further to a good campment. The courses are not so correct as I could wish. The strength of the current caused many eddys and small whirlpools which continually loose the canoe from side to side so that the compass was always vibrating. I hope by the mercy of Heaven to take them much better on my return. The country always wears a pleasing romantic view, the early part of the day hills and valleys, etc., with partly wooded thinly, and partly meadow, the latter most predominant. From about 11 A. M. to the Simpoil Camp the river presented much steep rocks often in steps like stairs of 20 to 30 feet perpend of black grayish rock, reddened in places. The current of the river is everywhere strong, with a few rapids, but the water is exceedingly high. When it lowers I make no doubt but canoes can very well make their way up it.

On our arrival at the Simpoil camp we pitched our tents. No one approached us till we sent for them to come and smoke. The Chief then made a speech and then the men all followed him in file and sat down around the tent bringing a present of 2 half dried salmon with about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of various roots and berries for food. The Chief again made a speech in a more singing, loud, smart tone. Smoking with

⁵ Hell Gate, four miles above the Sans Poil River.

⁶ Mr. Thompson describes this tribe as "poor and needy Indians," hence the name.

4 pipes (?) till the tobacco I had given for this purpose was done, during the last pipes being smoked one of the Simpoil Indians who had come with me related in a low voice all the news he had heard and seen, which the Chief in his speech told again to his people. At the end of every 3 or 4 sentences he made a stop, which was answered by all the people calling in a loud, drawling voice, Oy. The smoking being done and the news being all told I then told the Chief what I had to say of my voyage to the sea, etc., etc. Each 6 or 7 sentences I also made a stop which the chief in his relation to his people punctually followed and they also regularly answered as before. I took notice that good and bad news, life and death, were always pronounced in the same manner, and that the answer was also the same. A few pipes more were now lighted and they were told this was enough for the present. They gave a long thankful oy and went away. A few minutes after a man came asking permission for the women to come and see us, and make us a small present. To this we consented, provided they brought us no Ectooway, as we found those roots bring on the colic. They came accompanied by all the men and altogether formed a circle around us, the women placing themselves directly opposite us—one-half of them being on the right and left of a man painted as if for war with black and red, and his head highly ornamented with feathers. The rest of the men extended from us to the women on either hand. The men brought their presents and placed them before me which consisted wholly of the bitter, the white and Ectooway roots, with a few arrow wood berries. The women had all painted themselves, and though there were a few tolerable faces among them, yet from the paint etc., not one could be pronounced bearable. The men are all of a mid size, well made, moderately muscular, well limbed and of a tolerable good mien. The women we thought were all of a rather small stature, clean made, and none of them seemed to labor under any bodily defect. Having smoked a few pipes, we said the visit is long enough. This was received as usual with a thankful oy,

and they all withdrew except a few old men, who stayed a few minutes longer and also went away. As the Chief was going my men wished to see them dance, I told the Chief, who was highly pleased with the request. He instantly made a short speech to them, and all of them, young and old men, women and children, began a dance to the sound of their own voices only, having no instruments of any kind whatever. The song was a mild simple music, the cadence measured, but the figure of the dance quite wild and irregular. On one side stood all the old people of both sexes. These formed groups of 4 to 10 who danced in time, hardly stirring out of the same spot. All the young and active formed a large group on the other side, men, women and children mixed dancing, first up as far as the line of old people extended, then turning around and dancing down to the same extent, each of this large group touching each other with closeness. This continued for about eight minutes, when, the song being finished, each person sat directly down on the ground in the spot he happened to be when the song was done. The Chief made a speech of about 1 or 2 minutes long. As soon as this was ended the song directly began and each person starting up fell to dancing the same figure as before. They observed no order in their places, but mingled as chance brought them together. We remarked a young active woman who always danced out of the crowd and kept in line close along us, and always left the others far behind. This was noticed by the Chief, who at length called her to order, and either to dance with the others or to take a partner. She chose both but still kept close to us with her partner leading up the dance. Having danced twice this way the Chief told them to dance a third time for that we might be preserved on the Strong Rapids we had to run down on our way to the sea. This they seemingly performed with great good will. Having danced about an hour they finished. We retired much sooner, as the dust of their feet often fairly obscured the dancers though we stood only about 4 feet from them as they danced on a piece of dusty ground in the open air. Their

huts are of slight poles tied together, covered with mats of slight rushes, a sufficient defence in this season, and they were considered altogether as moderately cleanly, although very poorly clothed, especially the men, as animals are very scarce and they are too poorly armed to obtain any spoil of worth from the chase. They have a good weir in the brook of about 15 yards, but only small salmon come up to it, some very poor, others tolerably good. Cloudy night.

July 4th⁷. Thursday, a fair day. The Indians brought us 5 poor salmon, paid them. We stayed enquiring of the state of the country etc. about us till near noon, when I tried to get an observation by the natural horizon, as my watch is little worth to take one by 2 altitudes, the river presenting a tolerable horizon of about $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a sea mile dist. The rock on which I was obliged to stand to overlook the willows was about 40 feet high (sun?) meridian altitude $65^{\circ} 22'$ but I think the (sun?) was past the meridian. We then set off, our course to the river S. $\frac{1}{3}$ m. Course down the Columbia S. 30° W. $\frac{3}{4}$ m, S. 1 m, + 1 m, V. S. C., S. 65° W. 1 m, N. 75° W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. 80° W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m, Fine low lots. N. 60° W. 1 m, N. 22° W. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m, N. 70° W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. 85° W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. 55° W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m, + $1\frac{1}{2}$ m, N. 85° W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, N. 5° W. 1 m, N. 30° E. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m, N. 5° E. 1 m, N. 12° E. $\frac{3}{4}$ m, N. 22° W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, N. 55° W. 1 m, N. 65° W. 1 m, N. 75° W. 1 m, N. 15° W. 1 m—pass of the black tailed Deer—+ $\frac{1}{2}$ m, N. 22° W. 2 m, N. 60° W. 1 m, N. 70° W. 1 m, S. 75° W. 1 m, N. 75° W. 1 m, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. 50° W. 1 m, S. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Very fine meadows before us on the southd. S. 75° W. $\frac{3}{4}$ m, S. W. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m, S. 75° W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. R., S. W. $\frac{1}{3}$ m, S. R., S. 30° W. $\frac{3}{4}$ m, S. R. S. 50° W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. R., S. 85° W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, N. 75° W. 1 m, S. 70° W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. W. $\frac{1}{3}$ m, S. W. $\frac{2}{3}$ m, S. 2 m, S. 60° W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. 82° W. $\frac{3}{4}$ m, S. 65° W. 1 m, N. 75° W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. R., run on the right. N. 70° W. $\frac{1}{2}$

⁷ The journey is from the Sans Poil River to a rocky camping place in the Nespillem canyon or gorge just above the Kalichen or Whirlpool Rapids, a distance of about fifty miles. At this extreme high water Mr. Thompson is certainly "going some" this afternoon; he passes the Nespillem River, the mouth of the Grand Coulee and Wild Goose Bill's ferry without a word about them. No Indians to smoke with, but he finds some just below, the next day.

m, N. 60° W. 1½ m, walked, we then went down the rest of it to another Strong Rapid on the right, the left good, its course S. 72° W. ¾ m. We put the goods ashore and carried them about 200 yards, very bad with wet ground and branches to an embarass of wood. The canoe was run down hereto, but in doing this they ran too close to a drift tree on a rock which tore part of the upper lath away and struck Ignace out of the stern of the canoe, although he had never swam in his life he swam so as to keep himself above the waves till they turned the canoe around to take him up. We then looked out for a better campment as the place was only rude stones, but found none, the banks coming down steep to the river, and put up at 7 P. M., having lost about one hour in gathering wood today and looking for a camp etc., visiting the rapids etc. I bled Ignace. All this day the current has been very strong with many rapids and whirlpools. The first part of the land always fine though high and many fine prospects. Latterly this country, though still meadows, showed much rock, and the last few courses much isolated rocks and large stones near the water's edge, and the banks steep of loose earth and stones, dangerous as the least thing loosens them and they roll with impetuosity to the river. There are no woods but a chance tree, and then of straggling fir. The whole may be said to be a vast low mountain of meadow showing much rock, irrigated into valleys that come down to the river, the bold lands of the mountain forming as it were so many promontories that drive the river now to the southd., now to the northd. and westd., but always confining it within a deep narrow channel, whose waters thus contracted dash from side to side with the violence of the current, as the water is very high, having lowered only about 18 in as yet or 2 feet, yet from the trees say about 3 years ago the water must then have been fully ten feet higher than now, if not more. We split out wood for two paddles as we have already broke two. Killed one old and one young goose.

July 5th. Friday⁸. A rainy morning; having made two paddles, at 6½ A. M. we set off and went S. 50° W. ¾ m, S. 80° W. 1 m, run part of the first course and carried the goods on horses but by the Indians the rest of it and part of the second course, being all very strong rapids and full of waves and whirlpools. Here we were met by a chief and about 60 men with their women and children who made us a present of 5 horses 5 good roasted salmon, about a bushel of arrow wood berries, and about 2 bushels of bitter, white, etc roots. Some of them I had never seen before. We declined the Ectoway, also of 4 small dried fat animals which I take to be the marmot. Heavy rain came on and we were obliged to send off the Indians, having paid them for the presents they brought us with three feet of tobacco, 10 com and 4 stone rings, 18 hawks bells, 1 fm. of beads, 1½ fm. of gartg, 4 papers of paint, 4 awls and six buttons. Aft 2½ P. M. the Indians returned singing us a song of a mild air as the women had welcomed us with one also, having smoked a few pipes and discoursed of the country which they discribed as a hilly meadow with a very few trees of fir from hence to the Cachenawga River. Of course there can be no beaver, they have bears and rats with a few sheep and black tailed deer. Horses they have many and the country appears good for them. We discoursed of the river and people below us, after which they offered to dance for our good voyage and preservation to the sea and back again. We accepted their offer. They all, both men, women and children, formed a line in an ellipsis, they danced with the sun in a mingled manner. An old man who did not dance set the song, and the others danced as it were a person running but passing over a very small space of ground, their arms also keeping time but hardly stirring from their sides. Some few danced apart but these were all old women and seemed to dance much better than the others. Having danced three sets, each

⁸ The day is rainy, and after carrying the goods around the rapids, is spent in camp with the Nespillem Indians; note mention the following day of this tribe under name Inspaelis. Ross Cox mentions these rapids as "La Rapide d'Ignace," indicating that the accident to the Iroquois became tradition along the river. This part of the river is now known merely as the Box Canyon.

beginning with a speech from the Chief alone and ending with a kind of prayer for our safety, all turning their faces up the river and quickly lifting their hands high and striking their palms together then letting them fall quickly and bringing them to the same action till the kind of prayer was done, which lasted about $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes or two. The men are slightly ornamented with shells etc. but the women more profusely especially about their hair and their faces daubed with paint. Some few of them have copper ornaments hanging either to their girdle or the upper part of their petticoat. The women appeared of all sizes, but none corpulent, none handsome but one young woman, the men though many quite ordinary, yet several were well looking men and almost all well made, though not one lusty. We gave them a few pipes to smoke and they went to their tents, having brought us a good salmon for which I paid them about six In. of tobacco, with what I have given, and they have smoked the amount is five feet of it. They tell me they now intend to pull up a little of their own tobacco for smoking, though not yet ripe. The land to us appears to be very poor white grey earth of a kind of impalpable powder mixed with stones, bearing grass in tufts of a round hard kind and two kinds of strong scented shrubs whose white leaves proceed directly either from the stem or the branch. I may here remark that all their dances are a kind of religious prayer for some end. They in their dance never assume a gay, joyous countenance, but always one of a serious turn, with often a trait of enthusiasm. The step is almost always the semblance of running, as of people pursuing and being pursued. Though a dialect of the Saleesh my interpreter could not understand them, though they understood him. My Simpoil who spoke both dialects here was of service, these at the end of each sentence of the Chief's speech always called Oy if possible louder than the Simpoils. The women were tolerably well clothed, the men rather slightly, their blankets of bear, muskrat and black tailed deer skins, their ornaments of shells, whether in bracelets, arm bands, often their hair, on their garments or

in fillets around the head always appears to advantage from their brilliant white; about 60 men and women and children in proportion.

July 6th, Saturday⁹. A cloudy, rainy morning. Could not embark until 6½ A. M. Our hosts found us early and notwithstanding the rain smoked several pipes. We then set off, after giving to the Chief a bag of bitter roots, one of white ditto, and one of Estooway to take care of for us, our Course N. 80° W. ½ m, R., S. 35° W. 1 m, S. 5° E. 2/3 m, S. 10° W. ½ m, S. 30° W. ¾ m, 50° W. ½ m, S. 30° W. ¾ m, S. 20° W. 1 m, S. 30° W. 1 m, + 1 m, all S. R. current. S. 1 m, S. W. ¾, S. 30° W. 1 m, all S. R. Course N. 75° W. ¼ m, N. 65° W. 1 m, + ½ m, N. 50° W. ½ m, N. 35° W. ¼ m, N. 10° W. 1/5 m, N. 5° E. 1 m, + 1 m, N. 35° W. 2/3 m, these 2 last courses fine view and see the high woody mountains of the Cochenawga River.¹⁰ S. 70° W. 1½ m, N. 65° W. 1 m, S. 55° W. 1 m. This course is over flats where the water is low, we suppose to be about + ¼ m, S. 70° W. 2 m. Fine current. S. 50° W. 1 m, S. W. ¼ m, S. 40° W. 1½ m. Inspaelis is the name of the tribe we left this morning, and the name of those we now arrive at is Smeethhowe, to whom we came at 10 A. M. We put ashore. As we approached they gave several long thankful oys. I sent my Simpoil to invite them to smoke. The Chief received the message thankfully, and they began to collect a small present, having done which I again invited them and they came forward and sat down in a ring and began smoking without any ceremony. The women then advanced all ornamented with fillets and small feathers, dancing in a body to the tune of a mild song which they sang. When close to the men an old man directed them to sit down all round the men on the outside, with the children etc. Thus placed they smoked

⁹ Starting from the foot of Box Canyon and spending two hours with the Indians at the mouth of the Methow River, Mr. Thompson follows the turn of the river to the south to a camping place on the east of Douglas County, Washington, shore not far above Wenatchee; distance traveled about 75 miles.

¹⁰ The Okanogan river; he passes by it without mention because he crosses the Columbia flats almost a mile opposite the mouth of the river, and owing to misty weather probably does not notice it. Lieut. Symons' sectional maps makes these courses very clear.

with the men, only the women were permitted a single whiff of the calumet, whilst the men took from three to six whiffs. Having smoked awhile I explained to the Chief by means of the Simpoil my intention of going to the sea to open out a road to bring merchandise etc. to trade with them, which they thankfully received and wished a good voyage. They said the river was tolerable from hence to another tribe and that these would inform me of some distance beyond that again, as their knowledge reached no farther. Having accepted part of the presents they brought, 3 roasted salmon and about half a bushel of arrow wood berries, I made them a present of two feet of tobacco, 6 rings, 1 fm of gartg, 6 hawks bells and 2 awls and 4 In. to the Chief. At noon we left these friendly people and went down S. 46° E. 2 m, ½ m, put ashore on the right. The Indians lent us horses and the Chief with four young men came with them and brought part of our goods to the foot of the rapids¹¹, the rest was run down in the canoe on the right for 1 m. The rapid is very strong but good in the mid to near the end, then on the right, gave the Chief 2 in of tobacco and each of the young men 1½ in for their trouble and they thankfully left us. At 1-10 P. M. embarked Course + ½ m, S. 20° E. ½ m + ½ m, S. 5° W. 1 m, S. E. 1¼ m, S. ¾, S. 30° W. 2 m, S. ½ m, S. 25° E. 1¼ m, S. 15° W. 1¼ m, S. W. ½ m, S. 55° W. 1½ m, S. 5° E. 1¾ m, At 2-30 P. M. saw the first sheep, Michel went after it, but the wind had started it. At 2:52 P. M. a cliff¹². Killed two rattlesnakes. Course S. 1 m, S. 20° W. 1 m, S. 56° W. 1 m, End of course S. R. and islands¹³, good between the isle and the left. Course S. 65° W. 1 m, S. 55° W. 2 m, the country is now very rude and mountainous but bare of wood, except on some of the heights. N. 75° W. 1½ m, A very strong head wind most of the day, S. W. 2 m, S. 26° W. 1 m, S. 1 m, S. 15° E. ½ m, S. 40° E. 1½ m, S. 18° E. 2/3 m, S. 12° W. 1½ m, + 1 m, S. ¾ m, S. 15° E. 1 m, + 1 m, S. 1 m, S. 10° W. 1 m, At S. 1 m Co. we saw mountains before us whose tops

¹¹ Methow Rapids.

¹² Probably the Rocky Point of Lieut. Symons.

¹³ Probably the Downing Rapids below the Chelan River.

have much snow in places. S. 33° W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. 5° W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m, ($\frac{1}{2}$ m of Co. gone) put up at 6 P. M. on the left among high rude lands, Steep on the right, the early part of the day was strong rapids. Walked part of the way, up a high bank etc. Part fine current, latter part again very strong R current and strong whirlpools. Observed for latitude, longitude, etc.

July 7th¹⁴, Sunday. A fine day but cloudy morning. At 7 A. M. set off. Co. S. 5° E. 1 m + 1 m, S. 28° E. 2 m, + $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Beginning of Co. to the So-d see high rocky mountains¹⁵ bending to the south-d. Saw band of horsemen from a brook going downwards. S. 35° E. $\frac{3}{4}$ m, S. 78° E. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m, N. 80° E. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m, R. C. N. 82° E. 1 m, do rude rock¹⁶ in one end. East 1 m, S. R. C., walked, embarked and (crossed?) to two horsemen, stayed about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour smoking, then Co. S. 65° E. 1 m to the rapid, S. 50° E. 1 m. At middle of course S. 65° E. 1 m we came to a large band of Indians at $10\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. and stayed with them till $1\frac{3}{4}$ P. M. They received us all dancing in their huts, one of which was about 80 yards long and the other 20 yards do. there were about 120 families. I invited them to smoke and the 5 most respectable men advanced and smoked a few pipes. We asked them to invite the others which they readily did but it was 20' before we could get them to all sit down. They put down their little presents of berries, roots, etc., and then continually kept blessing us and wishing us all manner of good visiting them, with clapping their hands and extending them to the skies. When any of us approached their ranks they expressed their good will and thanks with outstretched arms and words, followed by a strong whistling aspiration of breath. I discoursed awhile

¹⁴ During this day he descends a dangerous part of the river a distance of about 65 miles and camps for the night near the mouth of Crab Creek, where the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. now crosses the river. He takes on a guide of the Shahaptin family as the tribes of the Salishan stock do not reside further down the Columbia and presumably his Sans Poil Indians (husband and wife probably) return home. This new guide stays with him until he passed Celilo, where the tribes of the Chinookan stock are found.

¹⁵ The Wenatchee mountains, the same seen the night before; the brook next mentioned is the Wenatchee river.

¹⁶ Bishop's Rock above Rock Island Rapids; he walks around these rapids, then crosses to the other side for another "smoke" and at 1:45 P. M. walks around Cabinet Rapids below and embarks.

with them and they seemed thankful for the good I offered them of trading their superfluities for articles they stood much in need of. A very respectable old man sat down by me thankful to see us and smoke of our tobacco before he died, he often felt my shoes and legs gently as if to know whether I was like themselves. A chief of the countries below offered to accompany me. He understood the language of the people below, which I gladly accepted, and we embarked him, his wife and baggage. I paid them for the present they made us of two salmon, a few berries and roots. We took only part being sufficient for our wants. We had much trouble to get away, as they very much wished to detain us all night, and when we went they all stretched out their hands to heaven, wishing us a good voyage and a safe return. At 1¾ P. M. I walked down the rapid, the canoe ran it close on the left with everything. Many of these people, like the others, have shells in their noses. Their burying grounds are all of the same fashion. They say the South lands are bare of animals but the North side have Chevrail, sheep, goats etc. of the latter of which they make good blankets. Though poor in provisions they were all hearty in health and tolerably well clothed for the country, a few buffalo robes etc. The country is wholly meadow with a few rocks showing themselves along the river side and in the high lands. Course S. 50° E. 1 m, Course S. 10° E. 1½ m + 2 m, S. 10° E. ½ m, S. 56° E. ½ m, Steep fluted rocks¹⁷ on the left. Course N. 68° E. 1¼ m. See a vast wall of rock bounding the river on the right, also much of the same on the left. At 3:5 P. M. put ashore to boil salmon and at 4½ P. M. set off. Saw one of their winter huts, the ground is hollowed away for about 1 ft deep. Co. S. 70° E. ½ m, S. 5° E. 2 m, S. 30° E. 1 m, S. 10° E. 1 m, S. 20° W. 1½ m, S. 8° W. 1 m. All steep rock and fine low meadows. It is curious to see fine meadow as it were springing out of the feet of steep rocks, and spreading along the river, at times fine knolls of sand. S. 40° E. 1¼ m, + ½ m, S. 22° E. 1½

¹⁷ Probably the mouth of Moses Coulee; and the Lodgestick Bluffs on right just below.

m, A very long reach. Plus $\frac{1}{2}$ m plus 2 m, S. 10° E. 2 m, S. 35° E. 1 m, S. 10° W. 1 m, S. 55° E. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. 15° E. $\frac{1}{2}$ m at end of course at $7\frac{1}{2}$ P. M. put up. I went up a hill and remarked that the compass showed the last Co. S. 55° E. and the other next above S. 12° W, On my return, please Heaven, I hope to take the courses more exact as the whirlpools keep the compass continually agitated. Co. for the morrow is S. 20° W.

July 6th,¹⁸ Observed for latitude, longitude and time. Latitude $47^{\circ} 32' 42''$ N. Longitude $120^{\circ} 57'$ W. (Other observations not intelligible.)

July 8th,¹⁹ Monday. Passed a bad night with mosquitoes and a high wind. To the Co. of yesterday add— S. 15° E. $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the campment—prepared a mast, sail, etc., and at 6:5 A. M. done, set off, Co. S. 22° W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m; from our campment and for a very long way upwards we have no occasion to cross. S. 8° W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. 8° E. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, all S. R. C., S. 22° E. $\frac{1}{3}$ m, S. 33° E. 1 m, + 1 m, S. R. C. High waves at end of course the left, near the middle, S. E. 1 m, came to 62 men and their families, thank Heaven we were as usual well received. They made us a present of 4 salmon, much berries, etc., of which we took only part, also of 2 very small salmon like those of the Cochenawga. Here the chief came to visit us on horseback, then returned with word to the camp, as the current drove us down half a mile below them. He returned with another and with them an old white headed man with the handle of a tea-kettle for an ornament about his head. He showed no signs of age except his hair and a few wrinkles in his face, he was quite naked and ran nearly as fast as the horses. We could not but admire him. I invited the horsemen to invite all their people to smoke, which they set off to do in a round gallop, and the old man on foot ran after them and did not lose much ground. They all came and

¹⁸ This entry appears out of regular order in original Ms. The observation is that taken when camped above Wenatchee the evening of July 6th.

¹⁹ Today he runs Priest Rapids and passes the White or Marl Bluffs and camps at evening on the site of present city of Pasco, Washington; distance about 90 miles. At foot of the rapids he has an interesting "smoke" with the first of the Shahaptin tribes and it is quite possible that the white-haired man mentioned is the priest or medicine man after whom Alex. Ross says the rapids were named.

sat down and smoked and discoursed as usual. What I said the chief repeated to his people and another so repeated after him, both very loud. The women then advanced, singing and dancing in their best dress, with all of them shells in their noses, two of them naked but no way abashed, they advanced all the time the men smoked and like the rest something of a religious nature. When done I paid them for their present of which I took only part, but the pounded roots were made in neat cakes and they have very few Chevrail. They are of the Shawpatin nation and speak that tongue. Here my last guide showed his service interpreting with an audible voice, and seemed a sensible, respectable man. The name of the Indians of yesterday is Sin-Kowarsin;²⁰ those we now leave Skummooin; Skaemena of those close below us. Co. N. 85° E. 1 m, N. 75° E. $\frac{3}{4}$ m, N. 68° 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ m, N. 52° E. 1- $\frac{2}{3}$ m, N. 35° E. 1- $\frac{1}{3}$ m. These two last courses by the watch, which is for the future to be my guide there, as the low points are so distant that I cannot determine the distance by them. N. 50° E. 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ m, N. 22° E. 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ m, N. E. 1- $\frac{1}{4}$ m, S. 78° E. 1- $\frac{1}{4}$ m, S. 70° E. 1 m, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. 70° E. $\frac{2}{3}$ m, S. E. $\frac{2}{4}$ m, S. 58° E. 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. 52° E. 4- $\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. 40° E. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, Sand knolls on the right. S. 25° E. 2 m, S. 12° E. no distance, (?) 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ m, (?), S. 20° E. 2 m, plus 2- $\frac{3}{4}$ m, Co. S. $\frac{3}{4}$ m, Co. S. 30° E. 1 m, S. 68° E. 1- $\frac{3}{4}$ m, S. 80° E. 3- $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Sight the Shawpatin Mountains²¹ seemingly low, yet many patches of snow on them. S. 78° E. 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ m, put ashore at 5:30 P. M. and camped. Seeing a very large camp close before us four horsemen came ahead, they smoked and I sent them to invite all the Indians to come and smoke also, which they did, bringing a present of four salmon. They might be about 150 men with their families. We discoursed much, three chiefs repeating after each other what I said. They say that the snow falls only about 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep and soon again goes off. There are plenty of Chevrail

²⁰ The Indian name for Rock Island Rapids is Squah-ah-she and the natives along the river as far as Priest Rapids are known as Squah-ah-she-nooks, or a name of very similar spelling. Mr. Thompson's Skummooin is Lewis and Clark's Kimooenim, and his Skaemena is probably Alex. Ross' Eyakema or our Yakima tribe. The camp at night is with the Sokulks of Lewis and Clark.

²¹ The Blue Mountain Range.

and two species of other small deer, with small trout and another small fish in the winter, which, with the dried salmon form their winter livelihood. They have no berries, etc., whatever, nor did we see any roots. Salmon is plenty with them in the seine, etc. The salmon of this morning and now are fat a little, they give a little oil in the kettle, the very first that have done so and have a trout-like taste. When done smoking they gave us a dance after the fashion of the others. The women and men were tolerably well clothed but had not so much shell ornament as the others. They have not the sea look but much of the Plain features. They did not appear to make so much use of the nose ornament as the others. The whole lasted till 9 P. M. and they went away. Obsd. for Latitude, Longitude and time but on the 9th I found my instrument had got shaken quite out of adjustment to the left, which makes me doubt the use of either this, or the others of Antares, as I do not know when the Sextant got this shake. Promised them a house here.

July 9th, Tuesday.²² A stormy night and morning. Wind northwesterly. At 6:10 A. M. set off Co. S. 80° E. $\frac{1}{2}$ m to the junction of the Shawpatin River with this, the Columbia. Here I erected a small pole with a half sheet of paper well tied about it, with these words on it: "Know hereby that this country is claimed by Great Britain as part of its territories, and that the N. W. Company of Merchants from Canada, finding the factory for this people inconvenient for them, do hereby intend to erect a factory in this place for the commerce of the country around. D. Thompson. Junction of the Shawpatin River with the Columbia. July 9th, 1811." The Shawpatin River may be about 500 yards wide, troubled waters and a strong current. Indians say when the water is low it is full of rapids and bad. Co. from it below S. E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Say passed 20 families. Co. S. 37° E. 1 m + $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. At 8:5

²² From Pasco, after stopping to post his formal notice, Mr. Thompson descends the Columbia about 60 miles and camps in vicinity of either Castle Rock on the Oregon side or Carley on the Washington side. He spends four hours of the morning talking with Chief Yellepit of the Walla Walla tribe of Shahaptins, the same who entertained Lewis and Clark so sumptuously in 1805-6 as narrated in their journals. On the turn to the southwestward just above Blalock Island Mt. Hood is sighted ahead of them.

A. M. put ashore and at 1/4 P. M. set off. Here I met the principal chief of all the tribes of Shawpatin Indians. He had an American medal of 1801, Thomas Jefferson, and a small flag of that nation. He was a stately good looking man of about 40 years and well dressed. His band was small as he had separated himself for fishing, but he had cousins all around, and they all collected. He had his soldiers, who, when two old respectable chiefs approached went and met them about 100 yards from where we were smoking. I found him intelligent, he was also very friendly, and we discoursed a long time and settled upon the Junction of the Shawpatin River for a House, etc. When he had smoked awhile with the others, he ordered all the women to dance, which they did as usual. He gave me two salmon and I made him a present of 2 feet of tobacco, having smoked and given away with last night full 2-1/4 fms. Co. S. 5° W. 1 m, S. 30° W. 2 m, S. 33° W. 1 m, S. W. 3 m, say 3-1/2 m (Columbia 860—4757 Shawpatin), S. 67° W. 1 m. The course of S. W. 3 m may be lengthened to full 3-1/2 m. Co. S. 82° W. 3 m, S. 65° W. 4 m, plus 1 m, S. 82° W. 1-1/2 m, N. 85° W. 1-3/4 m, S. 60° W. 1-3/4 m, S. 60° W. 2 m, plus 1 m. See conical mountain right ahead alone and very high, seemingly a mass of snow. Co. + 1/2 m, Co. S. 70° W. 1-1/2 m. A very strong head wind all day, camped at 6-1/4 P. M. The men could not advance without great fatigue. The country is still a vast plain and getting more and more sandy. The Indians inform us that from the Shawpatin River²³ they go with horses in a day to the foot of the mountain, which is now low and distant, the next day to the other side of the mountain, and the third day among the buffalo, but they fear the Straw Tent Snake Indians with whom they are at war. The course they point out is about east by south. Obs. Merid. Altds of Antares 36° 27-1/2' Saturn 44° 37' G. Passed in all about 80 families in small straggling camps. Lat. 45° 51' 33" N. Antares Latde. 45° 50' 45" N. Saturn 45° 51' 33" N.

²³ Which being interpreted means that it was one day's travel from the Snake River to the foot of the Blue Mountains, and then one day more across those mountains to the Grande Ronde Valley, and then one day more to where buffalo used to range in Eastern Oregon, in verification of which it may be said that the bones of that animal have been found in the Wallowa and Powder River regions.

July 10th, Wednesday.²⁴ A fine morning, wind as usual, a gale ahead. At 5:33 A. M. set off. Co. S. 62° W. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. + $2\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m + $\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. 32° W. 1 m end of course. Put ashore and observation for longitude and time. (Observations not intelligible.)

July 10th continued. We set off Co. S. 60° W. $\frac{2}{3}$ m, Co. S. 70° W. 2 m. At 10:4 A. M. set off having been with Indians who behaved well. Co. S. 15° W. $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. There were 82 men with their families—measured a canoe of 36 ft. long and 36 inches wide—noticed also their seines with large poles and dipping nets in long hoops for the salmon. Co. S. 40° W. $\frac{1}{4}$ m, S. 60° W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Put ashore at 11 A. M. and boiled salmon and at 11:44 A. M. set off. Co. S. 60° W. 2 m, plus $3\frac{1}{2}$ m to Indians. Set off at 55 P. M. to 80 men and families. At 3 P. M. set off—3 salmon 2 ft. of tobacco. Co. S 38° W. 2 m, S. 75° W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m, N. 75° W. $2\frac{1}{4}$ m, W. $\frac{1}{3}$ m, S. 75° W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m, Co. S. 35° W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Beginning of course put ashore at 2 men with a seine and bought 2 salmon at 5:26 P. M. At 5:50 P. M. put up with a very storm of wind. We had a strong head gale all day, but in the evening it increased to a storm, the water was swept away like snow. Course for the morrow about S. 40° W. In the last band of men one of them had his nipple cauterized. I saw no others. They danced in a regular manner and by much the best I have seen, all the young in both sexes in two curved lines, backwards and forwards, the old formed the ranks behind, they made much use of their arms and hands. The dance, song and step were measured by an old chief, some times they sat down at the end of 3', sometimes at the end of 10', but never reposed more than $\frac{1}{2}$ a minute, they gently sank down as it were and rose up as regularly, the whole as usual in a grand style. Obs. Merid. Alt. of Saturn $44^{\circ} 50\frac{1}{4}'$. Heard news of the American ship's arrival. Lat. $45^{\circ} 44' 54''$ N.

²⁴ A short day's run of about 40 miles, but much time spent in smoking with the Indians at their fishing camps, and he learns of the arrival of the Tonquin at Astoria with the Astor or Pacific Fur Company traders. The camp for the night is below Squally Hook, probably near John Day river.

July 11th, Thursday.²⁵ A fine morning, wind a breeze ahead as usual. At 5 A. M. set off. Co. S. 40° W. 1 m, S. 22° W. $2/3$ m, S. 50° W. 1 m. At 5:55 A. M. put ashore at 63 men; stayed till 6:40 A. M. then set off. Co. S. 50° W. $1-2/3$ m, S. 40° W. 1 m. Put ashore at $7-1/2$ A. M. and observed for longitude and time. (Several observations omitted.) At $8-1/2$ A. M. embarked. Co. S. 40° W. $1-1/4$ m, to Indians. Set off at 9:25 A. M. S. 68° W. $3/4$ m. Run part of a rapid. The ignorance of our guide nearly occasioned the loss of our canoe in the rocks. Went down in the left about 10 yards with the line, but all this is good, out in the mid. and left S. R. C., very many large crickets. S. W. $1/2$ m, S. 50° W. $1/2$ m, S. 68° W. $1-1/2$ m. At $1/2$ past noon again left another large band. Co. S. 56° W. $2/3$ m to a strong rapid. S. 60° W. $1/4$ m, S. 78° W. 1 m, S. 15° W. 2 m to a series of strong rapids. At 2 P. M. put ashore and carried about 200 yards, then camped with about 300 families, who gave us as usual a rude dance, but the respectable men among them had much trouble to reduce them to order, and they were the least regular in their way of behavior of any we have yet seen. At night they cleared off with difficulty and left us to go to sleep. A gale as usual, saw nothing of the reported bad Indians.²⁶

July 12th, Friday.²⁷ A fine morning, but windy early, got up and waited the promised horses to be lent us to carry the things over the portage, but not coming we carried a full mile to a small bay. Co. S. 12° W. 1 m, the Co. S. 15° W. 1 m. Here we saw many gray colored seals. At 8 A. M. set off and went about $1/2$ m, part paddle, part line. Fired a few shots without effect at the seals. At middle of last course put ashore

²⁵ Continuous and dangerous rapids and visits with the Indians permit a run of only about 30 miles today. The afternoon's camping place is a trifle uncertain, but Celilo Falls being entirely submerged that year he probably ran down to the head of the Upper Dalles or Ten Mile Rapids, then carried a short distance and camped between there and the Lower Dalles or Five Mile Rapids with the Echeloot Indians of Lewis and Clark. These are the Short and Long Narrows through which Lewis and Clark ran their pirogues to the great astonishment of these Indians, but at a different stage of the water.

²⁶ This remark indicates a knowledge of Lewis and Clark, from copy of Patrick Gass' journal, which Mr. Thompson carried.

²⁷ Both portages are short because of high water; the seals are seen in Big Eddy and the short "carry" is at Three Mile Rapids and the canoe is "gummed" just above The Dalles. The camp at evening is on Oregon side a little above the Cascade Locks. Distance traveled is about 55 miles.

and carried about 100 yards goods to an island on the left side of channel, boiled fish, gummed the canoe and observed for Latitude, Longitude, etc. (Observations not intelligible.) At 10 A. M. set off, Co. S. 68° W. 2 m, S. 70° W. $\frac{1}{4}$ m, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ m, N. 78° W. $\frac{1}{4}$ m, N. 60° W. $\frac{1}{4}$ m, N. 22° W. $1\text{-}\frac{1}{4}$ m, N. 30° W. $\frac{1}{4}$ m, N. 55° W. $\frac{3}{4}$ m, W. $2\text{-}\frac{1}{4}$. At 11:19 we put ashore to gum. At noon set off, Co. $\perp$ 1 m, Co. S. 80° W. $2\text{-}\frac{1}{2}$ m. In this course saw the first ash, etc., S. 56° W. $\frac{3}{4}$ m, S. 75° W. 2 m, N. 88° W. $2\text{-}\frac{1}{4}$ m, S. 70° W. $2\text{-}\frac{3}{4}$ m. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. gone a snow mount rather ahead, say 30 miles, another on right, rather behind, say 25 miles.²⁸ The country is now hilly and at end of Co. the hills high, rude with patches of snow on the summit. Much large willow with spots of ash, etc. Co. S. 60° W. 2 m, plus 3 m, all course well wooded with red fir, smooth poplar, willows and a few ash etc. and cedar but full of branches. S. 82° W. $3\text{-}1\text{/}3$ m, S. 65° W. 1 m, S. 55° W. 2 m, S. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ m, at end of course. At 5:50 P. M. we stopped for a canoe of two men who came and smoked with us, we made signs for them to take a bit of tobacco to their people and tell them we were coming to smoke a pipe with them. We went about 100 yards through poplars, stopped at 5 P. M. and camped for the night at the desire of the Chief, traded two good salmon; he jabbered a few words of broken English he had learnt from the ships. Obs'd Saturn for Lat'de $45^{\circ}\text{--}\frac{1}{2}$. These people took us in to their houses which were well arranged, very full of salmon, and so close as to be intolerably warm, stayed there about one hour, when I came to my people. They speak a language quite different from the others, are of a squat, fat, brawny make, dark brown hair, the children light colored do, the women fat, brawny and naked, as are also the men, not so dirty as those at the Falls. Latitude $45^{\circ} 39' 47''$ N.

July 13th, Saturday.²⁹ A fine day, the people on the right side, or north side are called Wan-Thlas-lar, on the south side

²⁸ The only point on the middle river where both Mt. Hood to the south and Mt. Adams to the north are visible is just opposite present city of Hood River.

²⁹ Owing to delay in starting and the portage around the Cascades, the day's run is only about 25 miles and the camp at evening near or opposite Rooster Rock. Point Vancouver, which is nearly opposite to Corbett, Oregon, just below, he seems familiar with, through the records in Vancouver's Voyages probably.

Woe-yark-Eek³⁰. Thloos, good, Kummertacks—I understand or know it, Knick-me-week-no-se-ye, far off. Pesheek, bad.³¹ After much delay we were obliged to set off. At 9:5 A. M. get across to the north side with Woe-Yark-Eek, course say northwest $2/3$ miles, then carried S. W. 1 m, S. 70° W. 1 m. Embarked S. 30° W. $1/2$ m, S. R. a small channel. W $1/4$ m, S. 68° W. $1/6$, S. 5° W. $1/6$, S. 22° W. $1/6$, S. 56° W. $1/4$, S. 60° W. $1/6$, S. 15° W. $1/4$, S. $1/4$, S. 5° W. $1/8$, S. 22° W. $1/4$, S. 43° W. $1/4$, S. 60° W. $3/4$, S. $1/4$, S. W. 1 m at end of course, put ashore and boiled salmon. Here an Indian followed us and gave us a salmon. At 6- $3/4$ P. M. set off. We had before stopped about half an hour to trade salmon at two houses—S. 40° W. 5 m, S. $2/3$ m. This course crossed the river. Camped at 8:5 P. M. a little above Point Vancouver.

July 14th, Sunday.³² A very fine morning. At 3- $1/4$ A. M. set off, Co. S. 80° W. $2-1/2$ m, S. 80° W. $2-1/2$ m, S. 60° W. $1-2/3$ m, S. 60° W. 1 m, S. 85° W. 1 m, plus 1 m, plus $2-1/2$ m, plus $2-1/2$ m, plus $2-1/2$ m, N. 85° W. $1-1/2$ m, plus 2 m, N. 80° W. 1 m, plus $1/4$ m, N. W. $1-1/2$ m, N. 33° W. $1/4$ m, N. 15° W. $1-1/6$ m, N. $2-1/2$ m, N. 30° W. $1/2$ m, plus 1 m, plus $1-3/4$ m. We landed about at their houses and traded a few half dried salmon. At 10- $1/4$ A. M. put ashore to boil salmon. At 11:35 A. M. set off Co. N. 40° W. $1-1/2$ m. A simple conical mountain at end of course bore N. 15° E. 30 m buried under snow. Co. N. 50° W. 1 m, plus $1-1/2$ m, N. 56° W. $2-1/2$ m, plus $1-1/4$ m. Co. N. 60° W. $1-1/2$ m, N. 56° $2-1/4$ m, N. 60° W. $3/4$ m, N. 70° W. $2-3/4$ m, plus 1 m, S. 85° W. $1-1/4$ m, S. 80° W. $1-3/4$ m, to Indians, N. 50° W. $3/4$, S. 36° W. $2-1/2$ m, S. W. $3/4$, S. 56° W. $1/2$ m, S. 60° W. $3/4$, S. 80° W. $1-1/2$ m, S. 55° W. $1/3$ m, S. 70° W. $1/6$ m, W. $1/6$ N. 60° W. 2 m. Put up on an ugly place of rocks and an old campment, left the canoe in the water. Obs'd Saturn for Lat'de 44 just V. G.—Tide fell about 2 ft. in the night. Lat. $46^\circ 10' 5''$ N.

³⁰ Compare with names given by Lewis and Clark to these Indians.

³¹ Very good Chinook; compare with any Chinook dictionary.

³² Mr. Thompson travels about 85 miles today, and his camp at night is under the rocky cliffs some distance above Cathlamet on the Washington shore. He stops to boil salmon on Sauvies' Island, and Mt. St. Helens is sighted from about where the city of that name now stands.

July 15th, Monday.³³ A very fine day, somewhat cloudy. Stayed till 6:25 A. M. shaving and arranging ourselves, when we set off Co. N. 33° W. 1 m, N. 65° W. 2 m, N. 78° W. 1 m, S. 70° W. 1 m, S. 60° W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The fog all along prevents me seeing well. S. 34° W. 2 m, S. 22° E. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ m, S. 50° W. $\frac{1}{5}$, W. $\frac{1}{6}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ plus $\frac{2}{3}$ m, S. 50° W. 2 m, plus 1 m, N. 68° W. 1 m, plus $1\text{-}\frac{1}{2}$ m to Pt. Tongue but as the wind was blowing from sea very hard we made a portage of about 200 yards over this Tongue and again embarked Co. to the Ho. S. 50° W. $1\text{-}\frac{1}{2}$ m. At 1 P. M. thank God for our safe arrival, we came to the House of Mr. Astor's Company, Messrs. McDougal, Stuart & Stuart, who received me in the most polite manner, and here we hope to stay a few days to refresh ourselves.

³³ The islands and low marshes along the south shore of the Columbia are all inundated, but Mr. Thompson crosses over and follows that shore to Tongue Point and portages across where Capt. Clark carved his name on a tree December 3, 1805, but does not mention the tree. For contemporary accounts of his arrival at Astoria compare Franchere's *Narrative*, pp. 121-2, and Alex. Ross' *Oregon Settlers*, pp. 85-6, and Irving's "Astoria."